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# THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1850.

Number 4,592.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC

APRIL 1850.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
27 SATURDAY,	5 7 6 53	8 14 8 0		
28 SUNDAY,	5 6 6 51	9 14 8 42		
29 MONDAY,	5 4 6 56	10 11 9 34		
30 TUESDAY,	5 3 6 57	11 4 10 28		
1 WEDNESDAY, MAY	5 2 6 58	11 34 11 14		
2 THURSDAY,	5 4 6 59	moon, 12 47		
3 FRIDAY,	5 6 7 0	0 34 1 50		

Moon's 4d qtr 4th day 6th hour 2m. morning.

## POETRY.

From the Home Journal.

### THE BIRD.

"I have come from a land where Winter is not,  
Where the flowers are fresh and fair,  
And the waters dance in my Eden home,  
In the light of the Summer there!  
And many are sighing and waiting for me,  
Through the long, long Summer day,  
And they pine for the loved and absent one,  
Away o'er the waves, far away!

"I haste from thy bower on my mission lone,  
But I leave my heart with thee;  
Treasure and keep it while I am afar,  
And remember, remember me!"  
Thus sang a bird, in the green Spring-time,  
As it sat in my lonely bower,  
And its voice was low and sadly sweet,  
As it flitted from flower to flower.

"I saw it pass in its beauty away,  
Nor strove the bird to detain;  
And I sighed, in sadder and darker hours,  
That it never came again.  
But on the winds, and over the wave,  
There breathed a fairy tone,  
And I knew that it hovered, in spirit near,  
When I lingered there alone.

The Summer came, with rose-wreathed brow,  
When the Spring had passed away,  
And Autumn scattered the leaves around,  
And Winter resumed his sway.  
When the Spring returned, I longingly looked  
For the bird of the sad, sweet strain;  
Days, weeks and months passed swiftly by,  
Yet it never came again!

One Autumn, it folded its snowy wings,  
And silently sank to rest,  
And they laid it down, in the cold, dark earth,  
With the green turf on its breast;  
So, I watch no more, but my heart is sad,  
When a music tone is heard;  
For the music I loved is past and gone—  
The voice of "the stranger bird."

## AGRICULTURAL.

**OATS.**—As soon as the frost is out of the ground, is the proper time to sow oats, and we will here remark, that a good crop cannot be expected to be grown upon poor, worn out lands, whose mineral, animal and vegetable substances have been exhausted by a long continuous series of improvident culture; and unfortunately for the character of this crop; it is mostly upon such soils that its culture is attempted, and hence the small products. Whereas, wherever this crop is grown upon lands of only moderate fertility, under favorable circumstances of seeding and seasons, it scarcely ever fails to yield a highly remunerating crop. We have known 2400 bushels to be taken off a forty acre field; but that field was in good heart, had been limed and ashed, and a clover ley had been turned under to give place to the oats. The poorest field might, with 400 lbs. of guano, or ten bushels of bone dust, be made to yield 40 bushels to the acre.

**HORSE DISTEMPER.**—It is well known among those who keep horses, that that noble animal is subject, during the season of Winter and Spring, to the above named disease. When a horse has contracted this distemper, he appears stupid, has a cough, discharges at the nose, and in advanced stages of the disease, swelling under the throat and on various other parts of the body. For the relief of the animal, thus afflicted, I feel desirous to give my mode of treatment, it is this. On the first appearance of the disease, commence feeding the horse with ginger, a table spoonful three times a day, mixed with grain, keeping the bowels loose at the same time with some gentle purgative. One pound of ginger will, in ordinary cases, be sufficient to cure a horse.

He should be worked moderately every day, and covered with warm blankets at night, to keep him from taking cold. It is highly necessary that he should be exercised and when thus treated, I have not known it to fail of a single cure in my practice, which has been limited.

Corr. Boston Cultivator.

**TO FATTEN FOWLS.**—Fowls may be fattened in four or five days by the following process:—Set some rice over the fire with skimmed milk, as much only as will serve one day. Let it boil till the rice is swelled out; add a teaspoonful of sugar. Feed them four times a day in pans, and give them as much each time as will fill them. Great care must be taken that they have nothing sour given them, as that prevents their fattening. Give them clean water, or the milk from the rice, to drink. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness; and as rice goes farther than barley-meal, it will be found more economical.

**THE FARMERS CREED.**—Small farms and thorough cultivation—large crops, which leave the land better than they found it—going to the bottom of things, and therefore deep ploughing. The best fertilizer of the soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence.

## SELECTED TALES.

From Peterson's Magazine, for May.

### THE NOTE OF INTRODUCTION.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

"Did I ever tell you about a letter of introduction I had when I first came to Boston?" asked a friend of mine the other day.

"I think not," I replied.

"Well, then, I will," said he, taking his cigar between his fingers, and throwing himself back in his chair with a smile of quiet humor. "I know you write fictitious stories sometimes, which ain't half so good as some I could tell you that are true. To begin, my adventure with a letter of introduction may serve as the foundation of something as good as you have written."

"Very well," said I. "Go on."

"You know Fred H—?"

"Oh, yes, perfectly well."

"That fellow was the only man I knew in Boston, when I first came here," pursued my friend. "In fact, I was a perfect stranger, and was not acquainted with a single lady in the city. You will readily imagine that, loving ladies as I do, I was the most miserable wretch alive without them. I mentioned the circumstance to Fred, and he very kindly offered to introduce me to some of his female acquaintances. One evening he came to me, and said—

"Charley, I've promised a lady up at the South End to visit her to-night, and to take you along; but things have happened so I can't go myself, and I hate to have her disappointed. Suppose you call on her without me? I'll give you a note of introduction."

"What sort of a lady is she?" I asked.

"A widow lady."

"Ah! very good! How old?"

"Somewhere between forty and fifty."

"Hem! Fred, I guess you'd better go yourself—I'm not particular."

"But she's got a daughter," said Fred—"just sixteen, and amazingly pretty."

"Has she though?" I cried. "Why didn't you tell me that before? Give me a note, and I'll call on the widow at once."

"Fred hastily wrote a billet of introduction, and put it into my hands, telling me I would meet with a warm reception, he being on the most intimate terms with the lady and her daughter, who were very lively and sociable."

"How shall I get there?" I asked.

"Jump into an omnibus," he replied, and tell the driver you want him to take you to Pleasant Street, and you'll be there in short notice."

"I followed Fred's directions, getting into the first omnibus I saw; and was soon rattling along the street. I thought it was a long ride, but I enjoyed it, notwithstanding my impatience to see Mrs. Wood and her bewitching daughter. I wedged myself into one corner of the omnibus, and closing my eyes, began to indulge in a pleasant reverie concerning the fair being I was about to visit."

"I was aroused by the voice of the driver, who put his face down to the pigeon-hole, and sung out 'Pleasant Street!'"

"I looked at my note of introduction, and being at a loss to make out the number of Mrs. Wood's residence, thought it might be of service to ask the driver if he knew where she lived. I was happy to learn that he could set me down immediately at her door."

"I rang, and an elderly lady appeared."

"Is Mrs. Wood in? I asked, touching my hat politely."

"That is my name," said she.

"Bowing again, I presented Fred's letter; upon which she invited me to walk in."

"Mr. B—," said she, after glancing at the note. "I am happy to make your acquaintance. Be so good as to take the easy chair."

"At that moment there entered an old maid, (I can tell old maids at first sight) who looked at me as if I was a savage or a wild animal. I didn't like her appearance from the moment her simpering, quizzing countenance showed itself at the door. You can imagine then how completely I was used up, when the widow said to me—

"Mr. B—, permit me to make you acquainted with my daughter."

"I was shocked, vexed, confused; shocked at finding the sweet maiden of sixteen summers I had imagined, to be an old maid of thirty! vexed at the hoax of which I deemed myself the victim, and confused from a complication of embarrassing thoughts. I don't think I ever bowed or nodded to Miss Wood until I had looked at her and her mother, alternately, half a dozen times."

"Your daughter—," I stammered at length—"hem! Miss Wood, I am pleased to make your acquaintance! Hem!—I believe, Mrs. Wood, you have another daughter—"

"You are mistaken then," replied the old lady, I have two sons, but this is my only daughter."

"I bit my lips with vexation, and felt fully competent, just at that moment to devour Fred bodily. However, I thought I might as well be reconciled to the thing, and get out of the scrape as quickly as possible, as to think only of avenging myself on him."

"Having recovered my presence of mind, I began to make myself quite familiar with Miss Wood, and to crack some harmless jokes, when I was interrupted by her mother who had been occupied for some time in reading and re-reading Fred's letter."

"There must be some mistake here," she said. "I don't know Mr. H—."

"You don't know Fred H—?" I exclaimed. "Why, he told me he was intimately acquainted with you and your amiable daughter!"

"I never heard of him—and I'm sure I never saw him," persisted the widow. "When I first glanced at the note, I thought it was from a friend of mine, but now I see my mistake. I take this as a gross insult, sir!"

"What, ma'am?" I asked.

"What?" she repeated, indignantly.

"You know, sir, that this is a vile imposition! Read that note if you haven't."

"I snatched the letter from her hands and glanced over it hurriedly. It was written in Fred's flippant, witty style, and it contained many allusions to certain jokes he pretended to have cracked with Mrs. Wood. The note was well enough, provided it had been addressed to a familiar acquaintance, but to a stranger, as Mrs. Wood declared herself to be, I owned it was extremely insolent. However, I could scarcely believe that the widow knew Fred, being unwilling to think he would play off such a trick on me intentionally."

"I can't suppose there is any mistake," said I—"you must know H—. You see the note is directed to you, in Pleasant St. This is Pleasant street, ain't it?"

"Yes."

"And your name is Wood?"

"Yes."

"And this is Boston?"

"Boston! no!" she exclaimed. "This is Cambridge."

"No?"

"Yes it is!"

"But ain't there a Pleasant street in Boston?"

"Certainly."

"I laughed outright."

"This explains it, said I. Not being acquainted in the city, I took the wrong omnibus, and was brought here through my own ignorance! I beg your pardon for the intrusion; and as that note don't belong to you, I'll take it, if you please!"

"You may imagine that I was not long in taking leave of my chance acquaintances and in getting back to Boston. I soon succeeded in finding the real Mrs. Wood, and had a hearty laugh at the adventure with her and her lovely daughter."

"That's all," said B—, in conclusion.

"You have the incident just as it took place, and if you can't make something of it in your line, I pity you. But my cigar is out. Have the goodness to pass me the matches!"

"WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—In a court room in the far west, during the first settlements of the pioneers of the western wilderness, a sudden burst of eloquence was displayed by a worthy limb of the law, that astonished the jury and his audience very considerably. The worthy disciple, after a lengthy speech closed by giving the following electric shock: Gentlemen of the jury, let me add, in conclusion, could I stand with one leg on the sun, the other on the earth, and reach one hand over the Atlantic and the other over the Pacific Ocean, I would exclaim before God and man, in a voice sounding like the loudest crash of thunder, that my client is no more guilty of stealing that hog, which his vile persecutors accuse him of, than a toad is without a tail winking at a thunder storm."

"WILLIAM PENN and Thomas Story once sheltered themselves from a shower of rain in a tobacco house, the owner of which said to them, 'You enter without leave, do you know who I am? I am a justice of the peace.'" To which Story replied, "My friend here, makes such things as these—he is governor of Pennsylvania."

## TO YOUNG WOMEN.

BY MATTHEW CAREY.

SOME one hath said, that "matrimony is with woman the great business of life, whereas with men it is only an incident," an important one, to be sure, but only one among many to which their attention is directed, and often kept entirely out of view. Now, this difference gives the other sex a great advantage over you; and the best way to equalize your lot, and become as wise as they are, is to think as little about it as they do.

The less your mind dwells upon lovers and matrimony, the more agreeable and profitable will be your intercourse with gentlemen. If you regard men as intellectual beings, who have access to certain sources of knowledge of which you are deprived, and seek to derive all the benefit you can from their peculiar attainments and experience—if you talk to them as one rational being should talk to another, and never remind them that you are candidates for matrimony—you will enjoy far more than you can by regarding them under that one aspect of possible future admirers and lovers.—When that is the only absorbing thought, you have not the proper use of your faculties; your manners are constrained and awkward, you are easily embarrassed and made to say what is ill judged, silly and out of place; and you defeat your own views of appearing to a great advantage.

However secret you may be in these speculations, if you are continually thinking of them, and attaching undue importance to the acquaintance of gentlemen, it will most certainly show itself in your manners and conversation, and will betray a weakness that is held in especial contempt by the stronger sex.

Since the customs of society have awarded to man the privilege of making the first advance towards matrimony, it is the safest and happiest way for woman to leave the matter entirely in his hands. She should be so educated as to consider that the great end of existence—preparation for eternity—may be equally attained in married or single life, and that no union but the most perfect one is at all desirable. Matrimony should be considered as an incident in life, which if it come at all must come without any contrivance of yours; and therefore you may safely put aside all thoughts of it till some one forces the subject upon your notice by professions of particular interest in you.

Lively, ingenious, conversable, and charming little girls are often spoiled into dull, bashful, silent young ladies, and all because their heads are full of nonsense about their beaux and lovers. They have a thousand thoughts and feelings which they would be ashamed to entertain; and their pre-occupation with a subject which they had better let alone, prevents their being the agreeable and rational companions of the gentlemen of their acquaintance, which they were designed to be.

Girls get into all sorts of scrapes by undue pre-occupation of mind; they misconstrue the commonest attention into marks of particular regard, and thus nourish a fancy for a person who has never once thought of them but as an agreeable acquaintance. They lose the enjoyments of a party, if certain beaux are not there, whom they expected to meet; they become jealous of their best friends if the beaux are there and do not talk to them as much as they wish; every trifle is magnified into something of importance—a fruitful source of misery—and things of real importance are neglected for chimeras. And all this gratuitous pains, taking defeats in its own end? The labor is all in vain; such girls are not the most popular; and those who seem never to have thought about matrimony at all, are sought and preferred before them. We may add the advice that young women should not consider it a serious misfortune even if never married; there is nothing disreputable, while there may be much happiness in the condition of an old maid.

**HOME.**—There is a world where no storms intrude, a haven of safety against the tempests of life. A little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquility.—Suspensions are not there, nor jealousies, nor falsehood with her double tongue, nor the venom of slander. Peace embraceth it with outspread wings. Plenty broodeth there. When a man entereth it, he forgetteth his sorrows, and cares, and disappointments; he openeth his heart to confidence, and to pleasure not mingled with remorse. This world is the well ordered home of a virtuous and amiable woman.

## THE IRISHMAN'S FLEA.

The Irishman's Flea—whereof history hath loudly spoken, and which has been pressed into so conspicuous a position in proverbial philosophy, is worthy of more consideration, of more antiquarian research, than appears to have yet been given to this very interesting subject. We have no date from which to infer the age, size, weight, or activity of the flea in question. It is safe to conclude, however, from our knowledge of the habits and peculiarities of this class of the insect tribe, that he was a bouncer, if not a whopper; and that he was a flea of superior alertness and quick jump, else Pat would doubtless have "put his finger on him." Be that as it may, it is very sure that common opinion has considered "the Irishman's flea," as a thing of the long pastime—defunct, gone to dust, vanished. It is regarded as dead as Julius Caesar, a red herring, last year's grass, or angassed champagne. Now we have a lively impression, nay, a downright conviction, that that flea, aforementioned, is still extant; ubiquitous, hopping, biting and tormenting the whole human family, male and female. Perhaps we are a little rash to assume ground so bold; but "nothing venture, nothing win," and as we are down for the venture, we shall e'en "face the music," and come to the demonstration.

Good reader, you were once a boy, perhaps a girl—a little boy or a little girl.—Life as it then was, seemed to be pictured beauty which the receded years lend to all the past, a fair, sweet, placid spot, full of innocence and buoyant charm. But—everything terrestrial has a but to it—but, there were heavy sorrows, and bitter disappointments, even in those young hours.

Don't you remember a tin whistle that you coveted, and sought, and didn't get? a nice, white, mealy potatoe, that your fork was just poised to harpoon for your special comfort, but which slipped, the instant before, into your elder brother's plate? or the fib you told to get an extra hour of play, which got you a licking and no play? or the bright butterfly you chased, and just as your hat swung in triumph to enshrine the prize, you were sprawled with a barked shin, by some stray stone or briar? or when you had captured the great queen bee, and were in the act of securing the sweet treasure, the fierce sting punctured your right thumb. These and the like, are "the Irishman's flea" of childhood—and these hopes are as warm, and these disappointments as keenly poignant to the fresh heart of infancy, as are the gravest ambition and rebuffs of maturer years. With the first flash of active, thinking existence, and along down to the tottering close of mortality, we are assailed, tormented, bothered, by that mischievous spark of the hopping tribe, "the Irishman's flea."

The young beauty, in the pride of her loveliness, spreads her net of graceful charms to catch some prize in the meshes of advantageous matrimony. "The Irishman's flea" is before her, in the form of a handsome, rich, fashionable young man; and she wins the very point of time to gain the treasure, her finger is just extended to pin it down, when, hop—the flea is gone. And the young gentleman of small means and large hopes, with a sharp eye to the main chance, pays court to "the Irishman's flea" in the shape of some damsel's broad dowry, for which his mouth eagerly waters, are the grand panacea for all ills, and the sure source of all bliss, and he reaches the very instant of success, the time of anxious throbbing over the great popping question, his finger comes down—but spang—there is no flea beneath. And so it is with the speculator, the merchant, the man of genius, the statesman, the politician, the inventor—the whole living, breathing, moving, kicking, puffing, groaning, craving, hoping world. Each one is in fast chase, with the grand "two-forty," team of hopeful confidence, after that most confounded and confounding of all possible confounders, the famous "Irishman's flea."

We confess to our full share in this race, and sharp struggles to pin down and hold fast that some "flea." We think we have the little miscreant just there—only a year or two off—close beneath this right thumb and fore finger, which encloses the "Vox," and which shall presently descend with a certainty, an accuracy, a "ker-chug," as the classics have it, that shall hold him and keep him fast, in triumph. We almost feel the rascal squirming there now, kicking his nimble legs in disappointed and vain rage; and if our friends will only lend their help, we shall be able to do that thing—to capture and keep fast that strange, odd curious, quizzical, bothering, tormenting, cheating, skipping, contumacious, switch spitfire, "THE IRISHMAN'S FLEA."

## RECIPIES.

**PANCAKE HAM.**—Cut very thin some slices of cold ham, making them as nearly as possible of the same size and shape.—Beat six eggs as light and smooth as if for a fine cake. Stir them gradually into a pint of rich milk, alternating with six heaped table-spoon-fuls of flour; adding half a nutmeg, grated. If you find the batter too thick, add a little more milk.

Take a yeast powder, dissolve the contents of the blue paper (the soda) in a little warm water, and when quite melted stir it into the batter. In another cup dissolve the tartaric acid from the white paper and stir that in immediately after. Have ready in a frying pan a sufficiency of boiling lard. Put in a ladleful of the batter and fry it well. Keep the pancakes hot after they come out of the frying pan.

When they are all done, pile them evenly on a hot dish with a slice of cold ham between each pancake, beginning with a cake and finishing with one. In helping, cut down through the whole pile, pancake and ham alternately. You may arrange them in two piles or more.

Pancake Ham is excellent either at breakfast, dinner, or supper.

**RICE CAKE.**—Take nine ounces of flour, dry it well; nine ounces of ground rice, twenty ounces of sugar, pounded very fine, and sifted, and twelve eggs. Beat the eggs and sugar well together; then add the flour and rice, a spoonful at a time, until all is used, beating at the same time, and for three quarters of an hour. Before the cake goes into the oven, add the peel of a whole lemon grated; then put in half the juice, and send it to the oven. Forty minutes will bake it.

**THE LOVE OF THE PEOPLE,** the conscience of the citizen, the sentiment which induces the individual to lose himself in the mass, to submit himself to the community, to sacrifice himself to its needs—his interest, his individuality, his egotism, his ambition, his pride, his fortune, his blood, his life, his reputation even, sometimes, to the safety of his country, to the happiness of the people, to the good of humanity, of which he is a member in the sight of God,—in one word, all these virtues, necessary under form of government,—useful under a monarchy, indispensable under a republic,—never have been derived, and never can be derived, from any thing but that single sentence, pronounced with religious faith, at the commencement, in the middle, at the end of all our patriotic acts:—"I believe in God!"

The People who do not believe strongly and efficaciously in this first principle, in this supreme original, in this last end of all existence, cannot have a faith superior to their individual selfishness.

The People who cannot have a principle superior to their individual selfishness, in their acts as citizens, cannot have national virtue.

The People who cannot have national virtue cannot be free; for they can have neither the courage which enables them to defend their own liberty, nor the conscience which forces them to respect the liberty of others, and to obey the laws, not as an outward force, but as a second conscience.

The People who can neither defend their liberty, nor restrain it, may be, by turns, slaves or tyrants, but they can never be republicans.

Therefore, Atheism in the People is the most invincible obstacle to the establishment and consolidation of that sublime form of government, the idol of all ages, the tendency of all perfect civilization, the dream of every sage, the model of all great souls,—the government of the entire People by the reason and conscience of each citizen,—otherwise called the Republic.

Lamartine on Atheism.

**WASHING CROCHET SHAWLS.**—Our fair correspondent who wishes to know how a crochet shawl can be washed, is informed that she must dissolve a piece of curd soap overnight, mix this with lukewarm water, and wash the shawl by passing it through the hands. Do not either rub or wring the shawl, but squeeze the water and shake it; rinse in lukewarm water; stiffen in a thin solution of gum arabic. This solution should be prepared by mixing overnight half an ounce of gum arabic in a little water; covering it up and leaving it in a warm place, till required; then pouring it off the sediment into about three pints of lukewarm water. After this, when the shawl is to be stiffened, spread a sheet on the carpet, pin the shawl on this, keeping it quite square and the edges even. Unless soiled in working, it is not advisable to wash before wearing. —New-Gazette.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Mail steamer *AMERICA*, arrived at Boston on Saturday forenoon with two weeks later intelligence from Europe. The news will be found interesting.

ENGLAND.—There has been great suffering on the English coast, and many lives have been lost. Among the vessels wrecked we notice the packet-ship *John R. Skiddy*, of New York.

The London Standard says that the magnificent expedition of Henry Grinnell our Princely Merchant in search of Sir John Franklin, has excited the highest admiration and the deepest gratitude in England.

IRELAND.—Notwithstanding the curse of previous blights is becoming one great Potato field, and to the neglect of everything but barley and oats. Grass lands, parks, demesnes, every available nook, have been cut up for the reception of the seed. It is calculated that potatoes will be sold for a penny a stone, (14 lbs.) Our news from Ireland shows a general improvement of the country.

FRANCE.—All France appears to be laboring under an internal convulsion, which cannot much longer remain confined.

The leading item of French intelligence was the presentation in the Assembly by M. de Larochejaquein, of the proposition to submit to the popular suffrage the question whether France should be a Republic or Monarchy. The President of the Assembly declared it to be flagrantly unconstitutional and refused to have it read without express permission, which was given by a meagre majority, in the midst of a good deal of tumult. It was immediately rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

A demonstration against the President had taken place. It appears that he went out to pass a review at Vincennes. On re-entering Paris at the *barrière du Throne*, he was compelled to traverse an immense crowd of many thousands whom the holidays of *Paques* an annual ginger-bread fair held in that locality had drawn together. From the *barrière du Throne* to the place of the *Bastille*, he was assailed with incessant and loud cries of "Vive la République sociale! That's what we want and what we will have!" Some of the mob even approached his person and threatened him with their bare arms and angry voices.

Not less than 1,500 loose vagrants of idle or mischievous habits who abound in the low quarters of Paris have been expelled from the capital.

TURKEY.—The Breslauer Zeitung has a telegraphic dispatch from Trieste of the 29th ult., stating that the insurrection in Bosnia is extending its rage and increasing in strength. 2000 Turkish troops were defeated by the insurgents and compelled to evacuate the fortress of Banjaluka.

PRUSSIA, WURTEMBERG, &c.—A serious rupture has occurred between the Governments of Prussia and Wurtemberg, in consequence of the tone assumed by the King of Prussia to the latter country, in opening the chambers. The Prussian Ambassador has been recalled.

Berlin is, it is said, to be surrounded with fortified barracks, which have already been commenced near one of the gates of the city.

The German Parliament assembled at Erfurt on the 20th of March.

It is said that negotiations have been opened by the Central Powers of Germany with the United States, for the purchase of American vessels of war, completely equipped for service.

SPAIN.—It is at length positively asserted that, in consequence of a renewed intervention on the part of the King of the Belgians, diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Spain are likely forthwith to be renewed.

ITALY.—All the accounts concur in stating that the Pope has at length decided on returning to his capital in the week after next. It is stated that he is to be accompanied by the King of Naples, Marshal Radetski, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Gen. Nunziante. He is to set out from Portici on the 7th of April.

The total number of French troops will be reduced to 12,000.

HUNGARY.—We learn by letters of the 9th ult. from Constantinople that the Hungarian-Polish renegades passed the Dardanelles on the 7th on their way to Alexandria. The steamer *Tail* is waiting at Varna for the Russian Poles, who are to go to Malta. We have advices of the 6th from Brussa, in the province of Natolia, according to which all preparations were being made for the removal of Kossuth and followers to Kintabia. The exiles are to be sent off in troops, composed of both Poles and Hungarians, instead of being separated as was at first proposed.

INDIA.—By the accounts it appears that a very uneasy feeling continues to prevail throughout and concerning the Punjab. The late assassination at Lahore and Peshawar, together with reported attempts elsewhere, have given rise to the impression that the Sikhs, unable to get up a fight with the English in the field, are resorting to the system of private assassination. On the 24 of February about 1000 men of the Affreedie tribes attacked the camp of Sappers employed in making a road through the hills between Peshawar and Kohat, at a pass about 18 miles from the former; 12 of the English were killed, six wounded, and the camp plundered. To avenge this massacre, a strong force under Col. Bradshaw, with the Commander-in-Chief, and Sir C. Campbell in company, marched from Peshawar, on the 9th, notice having been previously given that the villages of the offenders would be destroyed and that murder would be always thus avenged. The force returned on the 14th, having been completely successful. Six villages and a great number of the enemy have been destroyed.

PORTUGAL, it is said, has offered to settle American claims by arbitration. The Privateer Gen. Armstrong, destroyed at Fayal in 1814, will not be paid for, as that vessel first fired into an unarmed boat and killed nine persons.

A party of Americans travelling in Arabia, had been robbed by the Bedouins, and the American Consul at Cairo had procured redress.

## 31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19. SENATE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the Committee of Compromise. The following is the committee: Mr. Clay, (chairman) Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Webster, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Mangum, Bell and Berrien.

The consideration of the California bill was postponed for two weeks.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on private calendar and considered several bills which were ordered to be reported and the Committee rose.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's California message. Mr. Cleveland, of Conn., repeated the history of the doings of the House, since the commencement of the session. He said slavery was a sin in the sight of God, and he never would vote to extend it. Adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 22.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions and the transaction of the morning business, Mr. Benton moved to take up his motion instructing the Select Committee, to report separately upon each subject involved, and not to unite in one bill two or more incongruous subjects.

After some debate the Senate proceeded to consider the motion and Mr. Benton read several extracts from English works on parliamentary law, showing that the course pursued by the Senate in appointing a Committee, &c., is in violation of all correct parliamentary practice.

Messrs. Borland, Clay and Cass followed and the motion was laid on the table.

The Senate bill providing for making treaties with the Indians in Oregon, and extinguishing the Indian title to lands west of the Cascade mountains, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then, after an Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House were engaged most of the day in relation to the presentation of a resolution asking for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into certain allowances of money, by the Secretary of the Interior. It was finally adopted.

The House after a session of five hours adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 23.

SENATE.—After the consideration of considerable morning business, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Wm. Darby the Geographer, which was debated and passed.

The Senate then took up Mr. Bradbury's resolution in relation to removals from office. Mr. Bell spoke briefly upon the power of removal. He said in his own State he knew of no case of removal, for which specific cause had not been required and assigned.

Mr. Bright rejoined—he said gentlemen of high character had been removed in his State, and yet they were withering under this broad inference, that they were wanting in the requisites of honesty, fidelity, and capacity necessary to the holding of office.

After some additional conversational debate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows, of the District, and moved to refer it to Committee of the Whole which after some debate was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the California question. Mr. Morehead, of Ky., and Mr. Peck, of Vt., spoke in favor of admitting California.

The Committee then rose and House adj.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 24.

SENATE.—The Senate took up Mr. Webster's resolution in relation to the propriety of taking some measures to facilitate the coinage of the United States.

After a long debate the resolution was adopted and the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the seventh census.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Wentworth, Thompson, Miller, Stephens, Harlson, McLane and Vinton, but without coming to any conclusion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 25.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Webster, the resolutions concerning the public printing were taken up. Mr. Walker offered an amendment to take legal proceedings against the contractor, which caused an animated debate of two hours, but without taking any action thereon the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered granting to Mr. Grinnell the assistance asked for to search for Sir John Franklin. Mr. Brooks spoke in favor of the resolution.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Census bill. It was discussed by Messrs. Root, Strong and Howard. Mr. Moore obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

LOST PEARLS.—On the blade of the pocket knife taken from Prof. Webster are mottos on either side, "Downto others as you would that others should do unto you;" on the other side, "When an opportunity offers itself to do a good act never fail to improve it." How many bright young hopes have been crushed by the simple violation of that "golden rule," which, instead of gleaming from the little blade, should have been engraven upon the heart of its owner.—*Boston Bee*.

"THE SERIOUS POLKA, for Families," is the heading of a dancing master's advertisement, which we noticed yesterday, in a country paper, and which reminded us of the derisive title, "the deacon's theatre," often applied to the Boston Museum.

*Salem Gazette*

## BY THE MAIL.

INQUIRY INTO THE CASE OF LIEUT. HUNTER.—On the 23rd the court examined Capt. Mayo, U. S. N. appointed Governor of Alvarado by Commodore Perry, and Lieuts. Griffin, Bissell and Calhoun United States N., nothing of interest however was elicited. Gen. Jesup, at the request of Lt. Hunter, who had not the privilege of the court room when he gave his testimony, was ordered to be called back from Washington; Gen. Jesup had stated he supposed the premature movement on Alvarado resulted in a loss to the government of a million of dollars, in preventing the procurement of horses, cattle, &c., for military use. Lieut. Hunter desired to cross-examine him on that point. He also procured the recall of Capt. Tatnall, to show that he did not defeat any capture or drive off any animals, but that the country was swarming with both horses and beavers. Lieut. Hunter says this point of attack against him is an afterthought, to do him all the harm they can. Hunter proved that the army under Gen. Quitman in going from Vera Cruz to attack Alvarado, forty miles distant, in keeping the shore, could not have intercepted men or horses escaping from Alvarado. General Quitman, with others, are to be summoned.

On the 24th the original capitulations between Hunter and the Spanish authorities were offered to be placed on record but were rejected. It is possible that the Court will adjourn over for a week or two.—*N. Y. Express*.

THE BOSTON TRADE.—Under this head the *Keeseville*, N. Y., Gazette of April 18, remarks, very truly that eight or ten years ago, it would have been as great a curiosity to have seen a merchant from the west side of Lake Champlain purchasing goods in the city of Boston, as it would have been a quarter of a century since to have seen a foreigner inside the walls of China. But by New England enterprise, energy, perseverance, and ingenuity, mountains were pulled down, valleys filled up, crooked paths made straight, and the iron horse put upon the track. Mark the result. Our merchants, at the first opening of spring, are proclaiming, and offering for sale "goods, wares, and Yankee notions, only twelve hours from Boston;" That's the talk. Our business men can now leave the west shores of our lake at the rising of the sun, and before its setting find themselves promenading the paved streets of Boston, or perhaps driving a smart trade with its merchants, for an exchange of commodities, and in less than twenty hours have the articles purchased landed on the west shore of Lake Champlain.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN is being sought for by the following vessels:—

In Davis's Straits, the *North Star*; in Bhering Straits, the *Herald*, *Plover*, *Enterprise*, and the *Investigator*.

Going to Jones's Sound and Wellington Channel, the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*.

Going to Cape Walker, Banks's Land, and Melville Island, the *Resolute*, *Assistance*, *Pioneer*, *Intrepid*, and the *Felix*, with the old Arctic veteran, Sir John Ross.

The foregoing are all British ships. The following is the American expedition: *Lady Franklin*, Captain De Haven and *Rescue*, Captain Griffin, going to the point of danger, where Sir John Franklin is to be found living, and to convey him to England under the Yankee flag.

It is a great encouragement that the veteran sailor, Sir John Ross, who knows the Northern seas believes in the safety of the missing, and embarks for the search, with the snows of 70 winters upon his head.

A GOLDEN BUGLE.—We had the pleasure of inspecting to day a bugle manufactured of California gold, by Mr. E. G. Wright, of 115 Court street, and bearing the inscription: Presented to D. H. Hall, Esq., by the members of the Lowell Brass Band, April, 1850. Mr. Hall is the leader of the band, and it appears that he has won golden opinions from his musical associates. The bugle is a splendid specimen of manufacture. It has twelve keys, and is richly chased; the inscription being surrounded by scroll work, enclosing military and masonic emblems with a wreath of flowers.

The bugle is 25 ounces, 9 pennyweights, and 12 grains in weight, and manufactured entirely of California gold, 18 carats fine. The entire cost is \$1000. The tone is superior to that of any instrument of inferior metal.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE SAGO MURDER.—We learn that the jury of inquest held over the body found in a drain in that place, have found a verdict expressing the belief that the body was that of a female known as Mary Bean, and that she came to her death in consequence of peritoneal or puerperal inflammation, produced by Dr. James H. Smith (not a regular physician). Smith has been arrested. The offence is defined to be by statute, murder in the second degree, punishment for which is imprisonment for life in the state prison.—*Boston Journal*.

A MINE OF COIN.—On Saturday afternoon last while several laboring men were working the bed of the canal, near Albany one of them struck a pile of sovereigns.—All hands immediately came to the grab-bag, shoveling their hats full of mud and gold together. The first discoverer secured \$500, and the others not far from \$150 apiece. In all, about \$1,300 were taken out. It was doubtless the all of some unfortunate emigrant, dropped accidentally in a bag from a canal boat. The laborers "knocked off," and called it half a day.

CAUSE ENOUGH.—The evidence before the Coroner's Inquest in the case of Mr. Wilson, found dead in bed at Washington the morning after being married, showed that he was a very intemperate man, and that when married, the evening before his death, he exhibited signs of the delirium tremens. The Jury therefore concluded that he died from congestion of the brain and stomach, produced by the habitual use of intoxicating drinks. He fell asleep directly after going to bed, and never woke.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—Mr. Phillips, the inventor of this new apparatus, recently gave an exhibition of its powers to a large company assembled at the London Gas Works. The Philadelphia American says:—

After some preliminary remarks on the vast losses from fire, amounting annually, in three kingdoms, to £2,000,000, and the inefficiency of water in quenching a furious conflagration, he set fire to a compartment of a large open building, filled with partitions and temporary joisting of light wood, daubed with pitch and turpentine, and hung with rags soaked with the same combustibles. The flames ascended, roaring with such vehemence as to repel the spectators to a distance of forty feet, reaching, apparently, beyond all remedy by water; when Mr. Phillips, with one of his hand machines, somewhat larger than a good sized coffee-pot, from which a volume of gas and vapor was discharged, extinguished the flames in half a minute; and then, to prove that there was no noxious quality in the resulting air, immediately walked through the building with a lighted candle in his hand. A company has been formed to manufacture these new styled fire engines; which if they answer as well in practice as they seem to do in experiment, will soon make their way to this country, and find their field of operation in subduing flames, and perhaps, fire riots.

DEATH OF A MISER WORTH £50,000.—During the last few days considerable interest has been excited in the neighborhood of Sadler's Wells, in consequence of the death of Mr. Wm. Crew, hairdresser, No. 32 Arlington st., who, though always living in the most penurious manner is said to have died worth £50,000. The following facts have been stated on good authority:—

Deceased came up a charity boy, in 1790, to try his fortune in London, and was taken as errand boy by Mr. Fredk. Harland, hairdresser, at Sadler's Wells, on whose death he succeeded in the business. He was remarkable for his penurious habits, and after some years married a person as penurious as himself. About a week before his death he disclosed to Mr. Turpin that he was worth nearly £50,000 in scrip in railway companies, houses, &c. which he promised to leave to him, and after his death, a draft of the will to that effect was found. His bed consisted of a few rags. His property, which he made by loans and speculations in the stocks and public companies, is claimed by a cousin of the deceased, and is likely to cause litigation.

*London paper.*

ANXIOUS TO MARRY.—A venerable appearing old man of about 60 summers, named John Denmark, a resident of Johnstown, Fulton co., yesterday morning appeared before Justice Mountfort, accompanied by an ordinary looking Irish woman a vender of apples and candy in our streets, whom he wished to make his wife, saying that his first wife was of Dutch descent, and that he now wanted to try the Irish. The would be bride was accompanied by two bridesmaids, who, to all appearances were servants of the lowest grade. The magistrate not thinking the marriage fit to be made, had a private interview with the matrimonial applicants; after which he refused to tie the knot, and advised Denmark to return home, where he has a number of daughters who are women grown, and the apple vender to again return to her former avocation; but it was not until officer Prince John Davis, the Police Matrimonial Agent, brought to bear his remarkable persuasive powers, that the parties were induced to leave Court and go home.

*N. Y. Commercial.*

SUB-TREASURY FOUND.—A letter from Annapolis, Md., to the Baltimore Sun, states that Mr. John W. Barber, a farmer near that city, was informed a day or two since, by one of his servants, there was a curious mound on his farm. He examined it, and also probed it with a ramrod of a gun, which struck upon something hollow. Satisfied that all was not right, he came to Annapolis where he communicated the fact to several persons. On visiting the place next morning, Mr. B. found that he had been anticipated, and his servant told him that two persons from the city had taken a trunk away from it. They acknowledged that the trunk contained watches and jewelry and one of them was heard to say he was worth 10,000. Not many days ago, one of the principal jewelry establishments in Baltimore was robbed of a large amount of goods and it is supposed that this trunk contained the plunder.

THE SAGO AFFAIR.—The examination of Dr. Smith was commenced before Justice Goodwin of Biddeford, on Monday, in a large hall, on the Saco factory island, which was filled with spectators. No new circumstances were disclosed, but a correspondent of the Traveller writes that facts not yet known will come out in the course of the examination. One is, that the name of the murdered female is not Bean, but Caswell, and that she was born in Canada. The man who was the means of her ruin was apprehended to-day, and is secured as a witness. He formerly belonged to Manchester, N. H. The government have summoned about eighteen witnesses.

RAILROAD BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—An unfortunate accident occurred upon the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, on Saturday evening last, to Mr. Leonard Dearborn, baggage master on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. He was standing upon the top of one of the cars, and when coming to the bridge within the limits of Lowell, he was knocked off and taken up insensible, though alive. He is a very steady and worthy young man, beloved by all who knew him, and was the main support of his mother. He was severely injured that he cannot survive—though he was living on Monday morning.

A 'HELP' THAT MADE A SHORT STAY.—On Saturday afternoon, Abigail Lakin engaged herself to live in the family of Rev. R. M. Hodges, Cambridge, and in two hours after her arrival last, taking with her ten silver spoons, five silver napkin rings, a silver cream ladle, and a silver butter knife.—*Boston Post*.

THE STRATFORD WONDERS.—There have happened, we understand, some funny things in Stratford, Connecticut. A poker has suddenly become active and transitive, walking about the room in the strangest of all strange ways, and dancing the horn-pipe and double-shuffle, in the back kitchen, just as Macbeth's dagger did in the air; strange and invisible beings have tied up the front door knocker with crape, and mirrors in the chamber of a young woman have been dressed with white. Worse than this a gigantic rag-baby has been laid out exactly like a corpse. Thimbles, cotton spools, ladies' baskets, etc., all seem to fly about almost unaccountably; precisely, we suspect, as the Captain's pointer, in Peter Simple, cut off his own tail. Two quiet old gentlemen came near being knocked down by that self-acting poker, which seems to have the power of doing what is yet a great desideratum in gunnery, shooting round a corner. Nine female figures have been seen kneeling over open bibles, clad in dresses belonging to the ladies of the family—the figures, not the bibles, we mean. (We venture to believe, they were the best dresses; ghosts being always particular, occupying the best room, and sleeping in the best bed.)

The ghosts are learned too, writing Hebrew, etc. All these things happen at the house of the Rev. Dr. Phelps. A Mr. Newson having staid there and hearing the noise went into the young woman's room to 'investigate' and had scarcely entered the door when a hair-brush 'shied' itself at him. Upon this we have to say, like the nautical jury's verdict, served him 'right.' Mr. Newson picked it up, and finding it was warm, exclaimed, 'I've found out the humbug—this brush is warm, and it came out of that bed.' But the young editor was too gallant to maintain it against the protestations of the young ladies; so he agreed to waive his doubts, and submit the question to the test of a search in the bed. The girls got out and Mr. Newson then searched the bed thoroughly; but he says he 'didn't find anything there.' Strange that there should be nothing in an empty bed.

We look on this as one of the most impudent impostures in the country, and as too serious to be laughed at. As there must be some motive in it, we trust that the good people of Stratford will place the matter beyond dispute, even if they do not punish the perpetrators. Less evidence than is given to support this *escroquerie* produced the persecution of the Salem witches.—*N. Y. Express*.

CRIME AND SUICIDE.—A warrant having been issued for the arrest of Henry Heimer charged by his employer with stealing a number of valuable articles, the officers proceeded yesterday to make the arrest. Heimer was overtaken at the lake on board the steamer California, which was on the eve of sailing for Mobile. Overcome by the sense of his situation, he attempted to stab himself with a pair of carpenter's compasses, but was prevented. He made a second effort to commit suicide when the cars were half way to the city, by jumping from them while under full headway. The officers caught him by the feet and swung him round before his head touched the track; he was then secured until he was locked up in the guard-house of the first Municipality. Since writing the above, we are informed that Heimer hung himself in his cell about half-past 7 with his cravat, which he attached to the bars over the door. When discovered, he was perfectly dead, with his neck broke. Heimer was 26 years of age, a native of Germany, and a young man who formerly bore a good character. The value of the goods taken amounted to the petty sum of \$30.—*N. O. Crescent*.

A HIGH TREE AND TALL STORY.—A California correspondent of the Salem Gazette—Joseph S. Wallis—says that Col. Temple Tebbets, formerly of Lewistown Falls, Me., cut a tree of the redwood species in California which was two hundred and fifty-four feet high, and measured at the top two feet in diameter, and at the butt twelve feet in diameter; the tree was worked into lumber one hundred and forty feet from the butt, where it measured 'five feet in diameter. There was made from this giant of the forest one hundred and ten M. shingles; six "M. clapboards; four thousand feet three-by-four joist, twenty-two feet long; and there was left, at a moderate calculation, from seventy to eighty cords of wood. The clapboards were sold for \$500 per M., the shingles for \$35 per M., the joist for \$375 per M., and the remaining part of the tree would readily sell in San Francisco for fire-wood, at \$40 per cord; thus, at a safe estimation, there was derived from the working of this mammoth dweller of these primeval forests, the neat little sum of eleven thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—A stone is to be furnished, from Braddock's field, for the Washington Monument, to commemorate one of the most remarkable events of our history, in which Washington bore a distinguished part. It is a remarkable fact that Washington was the only officer, on horseback who escaped unhurt at Braddock's defeat on that fatal day, and he had four bullets through his coat, and two horses killed under him.

MOOSE.—The Augusta (Me.) Journal says these animals, the lords of our northern forests, have been taken in great numbers this year, since the snow became deep in the woods. Large quantities have been sold in all the markets on the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. Mr. Nehemiah Ellis, of Augusta, has just returned from an excursion to Moosehead lake, near which he shot five of these animals, part of which he brought home.

THE LAST MARRIAGE PUBLICATION.—On Monday the last marriage publication, in conformity to the old law, was made.—After the 28th instant, parties applying for a certificate can procure it immediately, and the marriage may be consummated forthwith. The last publication made was the intention of a black man to marry a white woman.—*Boston Traveller*.

TRIAL OF A FRATRICIDE.—There has just been concluded before the Criminal Court of this county, a trial for *fratricide*, the incidents attending the commission of which exceed in horrible and unnatural barbarity almost anything with which we have been made acquainted in the annals of crime.—Briefly stated, the circumstances are these:—A dispute having occurred relative to property in some chairs between Green McLenden, the criminal, and his brother George F. McLenden, the former went to the house of the latter on the 12th of May last, and found him ploughing a field near by. Telling the deceased he came for his things, the latter told him to go to the house and get them. Green, however, told the wife of the former that "he came for a fuss and would have one," and she then called on her husband to come to the house. He did not do it, however, but met his brother "at the fence" near by, when the attack commenced on the part of the criminal, who struck the deceased with a stick and then stabbed him in three places. He fell, and when the wife ran to his assistance, and told the monster that he had killed her husband, he answered with a horrible oath, that if she crossed the fence "he would kill her" also. She doing so, he attacked her, knocked her down with the club and beat her severely. It was further given in evidence that when spoken to on the subject, he said that he "had done what he meant to do"—and when urged afterwards to look upon his dead brother, he manifested the most brutal rage at the proposition. It is altogether one of the most revolting cases that ever came before a court of justice. The verdict of the jury has been rendered, which consigns McLenden to the Penitentiary for life, on the ground of there having been "mitigating circumstances!"

*Nashville Banner.*

THE DREADFUL DISASTER ON THE OHIO. We have further accounts of the loss by fire of the steamer "Belle of the West," on her way from Cincinnati to St. Louis. A despatch from Madison, Indiana, says:— "The steamer was discovered on fire in the hold about half past 12 o'clock, on Monday night, 22d inst., and was immediately run ashore near Warsaw, Illinois, and made fast. Up to this period the flames had not burst forth, and the after hatch was opened for the purpose of getting water into the hold, but such was the rapid headway of the flames that all efforts to check them proved fruitless, and in a few minutes the entire boat was a mass of fire. The total number of passengers on board was about 400, among whom were two California Companies and 39 families, who were removing farther to the West. From the register of the boat it is ascertained that over 60 have perished, and the probability is that many have been lost whose names were not enrolled thereon. Before the passengers could get out of their state-rooms after the first alarm, all communication between the after-cabin and the forward part of the boat was cut off, and all were compelled either to jump into the water or to perish in the flames. At the time of the deck falling in, a lady and gentleman, with a child, were standing between the chimneys. There were also on board a large number of horses, which were mostly burned to death; the remainder were so badly burned that they were killed to put them out of misery.

MONUMENT TO ROBERT FULTON.—We learn from a Western paper that there is to be a magnificent monument built on the banks of the Ohio river, to the memory of the illustrious Fulton. The site is one which was owned by himself, he having become possessor of it by a patent from Government, and is on a most beautiful and appropriate spot. It is on a high bluff on the east bank of the Ohio, near the new manufacturing town of Cannelton, Indiana. All Mechanic Institutes and Associations are to be invited to contribute a block of stone towards the structure, with appropriate inscriptions. Daniel Webster has been invited to lay the corner-stone on the 11th of July next.—*Boston Journal*.

MONS. VATTENARE.—This distinguished gentleman arrived in our city to-day.—In a brief visit he made us, he showed us document upon document amply proving that the recent inconsiderate attacks upon him in New Jersey and New York, charging with assuming authority, in which he was not countenanced by the French government, are wholly untrue. Mr. Vattenare feels deeply wounded by these attacks. His vindication will be most thorough and complete.

The grossest injustice has been done him by his assailants.—*Boston Trans.*

INCENDIARISM AT NEW-ORLEANS.—A letter from New-Orleans of the 13th, to the Commercial Advertiser, says:—"Our city is infested by a gang of incendiaries, who seem determined to burn it up. Within the last two months fires have been set almost daily. On Saturday last, no less than seven occurred in the space of 24 hours; and since then, two and three per day have taken place. Three persons have been arrested—one who was caught in the act, and two others under strong suspicions.

A BIG SHAFT.—The Nashua Telegraph says the Nashua Iron Company last week forged a shaft for the Jackson Company, which probably surpasses in size any shaft ever forged in New England. It is 30 feet long, 10-14 inches in diameter, and weighs 7000 pounds. It is intended for the new turbine wheel which is to be built by the Jackson Company the present summer.—The work was accomplished in two days and two nights.

MAKING CHANGE.—A case in point occurred in one of our churches last Sabbath. A gentleman wishing to contribute to a benevolent object, put in the box his quarter and took out three fourpences.

*Worcester Egis.*

MR. COOPER says—"On an evil day, some Yankee invented an article termed a 'cooking stove,' and since its appearance every thing like good cookery has vanished from the common American table."



B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and authorized to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at—Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, 100 Broadway; Philadelphia, N. W. Third & Chestnut streets; Baltimore, S. W. North & Fayette.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

J. H. BARBER & SON,

has been dissolved by the death of the said partner. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to send the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to

WM. LEE BARBER, Surviving Partner.

THE BOYS.

When we see a company of merry boys playing in the street, we always fall into a train of thoughts. We observe with interest the various developments of character as they pursue their noisy games, shouting, laughing, commanding or complaining, and we draw from these various displays of position inferences of the past, the present and the future.

Of the past we infer the nature and education of the parents of these children; of the present, we understand how those parents train these children; and we trace the almost inevitable course of these young spirits in the years to come.

As is the boy, such will be the man.—The child brings his nature, disposition and power, into the world with him, and he carries it to his grave. In a certain sense this education forms the common mind, though this forming relates merely to bending the twigs, and has nothing to do with the nature of the tree. It may be a thorn tree or an olive; no bending of the twigs can change the one into the other. The Lord Almighty, by his transforming grace, can alone engraft the good fruit upon the latter stock. Education can eradicate nothing. Even if she lop off the branch, the stump will remain, and be evermore sending out young shoots. Still education can accomplish much. First she must subdue the will, or she cannot bind the twig. At least she cannot make it retain any bend she may give it, while the unconquered will remains with its elastic tendency to the old direction. Then she must pursue her work, by fostering whatever is good, beautiful and upright, in the character of the mind, and starving, as it were, all evil propensities. There is no child that has not some good in him, which, understood and fostered, will cast a beauty and a value upon his character. Those children who have the strongest tendencies to evil, often possess the most eminent traits of goodness. Many a child bears the epithet of bad, because he has a violent temper, who yet possesses the most heroic and generous virtues; while many children are good merely because all their propensities are weak, and they never show resistance. At the same time they may be incapable of any good or great effort, indolent and cowardly.

When we consider how frequently children are misunderstood, wronged, and unjustly punished, we fancy that parents cannot remember their own childhood. How often have we seen a generous little fellow's heart, almost bursting under the wrong of a mistaken imputation.

There is no class of animated creatures, (if we except donkeys, which always suffer by an unjust comparison with the horse,) who are so much wronged as "the boys." The world of which they are the stamens, looks upon them as a necessary evil, a sort of licensed aggressors and mischief makers. There exists a mighty prejudice against them, as if they were by nature infernal. This very fancy, that boys are wicked and mischievous, by its operation, makes them so. Parents expect all manner of mischief from them, and when they see it, either wink at it, saying "boys will be boys," or combat it with undue severity.

Parents should remember their own childhood. When a child is weeping over the loss of a toy, or mourning a disappointment, he should not be severely treated, as if his tears were felony; and his heart hardened by rebuke, when he has need of sympathy. The sorrow of the child at the loss of his favorite plaything is as great as the sorrow of the man for his, and the child has the more need of sympathy.

Pity it is that the young plants of humanity are not better understood, and more carefully cultivated. The only way to make the world really better, is to train the young to virtue. To teach the boys truth, patience, self-denial and purity, would be to fill futurity with happiness.

Our heart grows heavy, as we watch the boys at play, and think how much of error, how much of wrong, how much of sin, and how much of suffering, it shall be theirs to endure, and to perpetrate, to suffer and to inflict. They now look forward hopefully to manhood's joys, honors, and authorities—one day they will look back regretfully to childhood's gaities, freedom from care, and confident reliance on human love and sincerity.

One fault of parents, we have been for years combating. It is the severity with which they almost universally treat children for crying. We have known parents who would whip a poor child for crying, and whip it to make it keep silence under its extreme grief and suffering, who would suffer it when older, to live and use profane language with impunity. In our opinion there can be no greater barbarity, than to torture a child because it is bereaved and unhappy, and force it by torture, to suppress its complaints. A child should never be punished, except it be for actual rebellion against a parent, or a breach of the laws of God. All other faults are minor, and may be treated mildly.

Lancaster Gazette.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.—This model Newspaper, commences its twelfth volume to-day.—It is always well-printed, and enlivened by wood cuts, and its columns show that much labor and care are bestowed in order to give its subscribers an interesting variety of reading matter. The fourth page is edited by Mrs. J. C. Neal, and everything of importance to the ladies, is weekly chronicled. See advertisement.

GODEY for May.—This long established Magazine, is too well-known, to require much notice at our hands; but to say that the engravings are appropriate, accord well with the design of the book, and the matter well-written and arranged, is only saying what any lady will readily admit.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for May, has been on our table for some days. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, Mrs. J. C. Neal, and other distinguished writers, are among its contributors. The illustrations are—Children Bathing; a Fashion Plate; a May Morning; Blind Piper and Daughter. Terms only \$2 a year.

CHAPMAN, MANTILLAS AND VESTS.—We are requested to invite attention to the superior styles sold by JEWETT & PRESCOTT, No. 2 Milk Street, Boston. It is also worthy of remark that purchasers can make selections from this assortment by paying "only one small profit," as Messrs. J. & P. import their own goods and sell low at wholesale and retail.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL has discontinued the Post Office at Jamestown, in this State in consequence of the resignation of the Post Master there, and because it was deemed inexpedient to continue it longer. All Mail matters for that place will hereafter be distributed at the Post Office in this town.

THE DIVORCE CASE.—The Forrest divorce case in the Pennsylvania Legislature has created considerable excitement, and the bill was finally lost in the Senate by a majority of only two. In the course of the debate reference was made to money, feasting, personal exertions, "boring" (which is our lobbying,) and many similar personal efforts said to have been made to sustain the application, while the wife had no one to plead her cause. It is this rank injustice which should ever prevent a Legislature granting a divorce at all. No law for such a purpose can pass on the merits of the case, for the testimony before the house can never be subjected to a cross-examination of searching as in a court of justice. Mr. Drum, in the course of his remarks, entertained no doubt of the constitutional power of the house to grant a divorce. "If they had the power," said he, "to grant jurisdiction to a court, why not exercise that power themselves?" With the same parity of reasoning it may be contended that the legislative body which creates courts of law, may themselves try cases as in a court of justice. Marriage is a contract, and no Legislature has the power, under the constitution, to pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts.—That is confined to the judiciary.

We imagined that Mr. Forrest, following the current of the public opinion, had decided to appeal to a court of law; but he seems to have been determined to carry it through the Legislature by enlisting all the influence in his power. This was wrong. He who applies to be divorced from his wife through the verdict of a jury on a charge so heinous as that of adultery, should be most anxious to afford every opportunity and facility to his wife to prove her innocence; for if she is innocent, his honor is untainted, and he participates in the victory, although defeated in the object. A man applies for a divorce believing his wife to be guilty—if she proves her innocence, although it may not re-unite them in harmony and affection, it takes from his breast a load of horror, suspicion, distrust, and dishonor. It is his duty and his interest, therefore, to bring the suit in a court of competent jurisdiction, and give to his wife the means and the opportunity to remove all suspicion, which taints her honor. There is certainly, we must admit, sufficient in this case to excite suspicions; but suspicion is not always guilt. Things may be so explained and placed in their proper light, as to remove all charges of corruption and dishonor.—Sunday Times.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated at Concord on the 19th, with great splendor. Robert Rantoul, Jr., delivered the oration, and speeches were made by Gov. Briggs, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett and others.

COL. BENTON has published a letter to the District Attorney of Washington, calling his attention to the fact that he was threatened with assassination on the floor of the Senate, and offering to furnish him the names of witnesses.

MONDAY, May 27th has been designated by the Governor of Massachusetts for the ninth trial to elect a member of Congress in the Fourth District.

Henry Clay is now in his 74th year.—Daniel Webster is in his 69th year. Lewis Cass is 68. Colonel Benton is 67 years of age. Mr. Calhoun was 68.

Mrs. BROCKWAY, the wife of the forger of the same name, who lately escaped from the prison at Hudson, has been arrested as an accomplice.

THOMAS J. HUGH, late clerk in the post office at Philadelphia, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a large amount of money from letters.

The Boston Advertiser says:—We are authorized to state that a report which has obtained considerable currency in the newspapers, that Mr. Edward Everett is engaged in the preparation of a history of France, is without foundation.

THE LARGEST CALF YET.—Mr. Samuel Avery, of Charlemont, has a Cow which produced a Calf about the 3d inst., which weighed the next morning 138 lbs. He has also a Cow which produced, a few days since, two calves, which weighed 70 lbs. each. Mr. Avery states that his big Calf is of the true high breed, while the smaller one of his neighbor, published a few weeks since, is free soil.

THE PRINCIPAL Dress material for late spring and summer wear, will be Foulard and India silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Barage and Organdies. The latter are generally embroidered in small spots, whilst the former are covered with vines or wreaths of small figures, but of very rich and elegant colors.

Nearly all dresses are made high in the neck, and many with tight backs. The infant waist, however, promises to be popular for summer wear, particularly for young ladies. The cadet body, which is opened three or four inches in front, but buttons up at the throat, is also much worn. Some are made high to the throat; others have the corsages partially open, so as to be worn with lace chemisettes. The front of the corsage may be ornamented with a double row of fancy buttons. Sleeves slit at the ends are those most generally adopted for high dresses, of whatever material they may be composed. The Marzetta sleeve is the newest. It is put in plain at the shoulder, and gradually widens till it reaches just below the elbow. It is very much like the Pagoda sleeve, except that it is not shorter on the inside of the arm than on the outside. Fancy buttons will be much used for trimming this season.

Peter's Magazine.

A HUGEROCK near Nashville, Tenn., weighing several hundred tons, was loosened by the earthquake of the 4th from its bed, where it had rested for thousands of years, no doubt, and was precipitated down a hill, fortunately doing no injury in its descent.

Brighton Market, Thursday, April 25, 1850.

At market during the week, 545 Beef Cattle 30 pairs of Working Oxen; 70 Cows and Calves 1200 Sheep, and 4100 Swine.

PRICES.  
Beef Cattle.—Extra \$6 50; 1st quality \$6; 2d do. \$5 75; 3d do. \$4 75 a 5.  
Working Oxen.—\$70, \$82, \$90, 110 a 120.  
Cows and Calves.—19, 23, 25, 27, 31, 35 a 40.  
Sheep.—\$200, 3 00, 4 00 a 5 50.  
Swine.—14 a 16, retail 5 a 6.  
Remarks.—Market brisk; some very extra Beef Cattle, although there is a large number of Swine at Market, prices have advanced from 1 to 4c.

OAK HALL, Boston, is probably the largest clothing house in the country. Geo. W. Simmons, Esq., the enterprising proprietor, has ordered from all parts of the civilized world. His establishment is well worthy of a visit from those who go to the city of notions.

NEWTON BROTHERS are daily expecting per sloop Roger Williams, from New York, an extensive stock of Fresh Groceries and Choice Teas, which will be offered for sale at the lowest market prices.

Married.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, Mr. GEORGE E. VERNON to Miss ELIZABETH WILSON, second daughter of the late John H. Barber, Esq., all of this place. In Little Compton, R. I. 21st inst. by Rev. E. Grant, Mr. ENOS FORD, of Fairhaven, to Miss ELIZABETH A. SHAW of Little Compton. In Pawtucket, 17th inst. by Rev. Mr. Traft, Mr. J. S. THORNTON to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. George Munford, of Pawtucket. In Hartford, Conn., on the 16th, by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, of this town, and the Rev. Dr. Haines, Mr. HENRY FISCHER to Miss MARY WILKINS, both of Hartford.

DIED.

In this town on Sunday morning last, Mr. THOMAS HARKNESS, aged 63 years.  
In this town, on Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. FANNY COLLINS, widow of the late John Collins, Esq., aged 71 years.  
In this town, yesterday morning, Mrs. ANN SANFORD, widow of the late Joseph Sanford, in the 77th year of her age. Providence and New Bedford papers please copy.  
Funeral to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 8 Leven st., which relations and friends are invited to attend without further notice.  
In this town, last night, Mrs. SARAH W., wife of Isaac Gould, Esq., aged about 67 years.  
In South Kingstown, 27th Feb. last, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of James Barber, aged 103 years.  
In Bristol on the 23d inst. Mr. DAVID BULLOCK aged 59 years.  
In East Greenwich, 19th inst., ANTHONY SPENCER, aged 88 years.  
In Providence 21st, SAMUEL METCALF, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.  
In Hartford, Conn., on the 29th, Miss MARY PATTEN, last surviving sister of the late Rev. Dr. Wm. Patten, formerly of this town.  
In New York on Tuesday last, Mr. THOMAS S. SLOCUM, in the 76th year of his age. His remains were taken for interment to Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island, on Thursday afternoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

—ARRIVED.—

MONDAY, April 22.  
Dutch brig Norma, Topp, fm New York for New Bedford.  
Sch'r Empire State, Marble, fm Hartford for Somerset; Commodore, Rich, fm Albany for Warren; Heroine, Riley, fm Long Island for Dennis; Essex, Cummings, fm New York; Isabella, 'Arbiam', fm New York for Boston; Pawtucket, Ormsby, fm do for Boston.  
Prussian Sch'r Vereind, fm Malaga for Boston, with wine to Barnard Adams & Co., put in in distress, having experienced a gale on the 16th, which carried away foretopmast, main boom, sails, and long boat; also, the galley—with the Cook in it. One man had his leg badly broken by being thrown against the Companion way.

TUESDAY, April 23.

Sch'r Cinderella, Snow, fm New York for Nantucket; I. Fowler, Bush, fm New York for Norfolk; Franklin, Grimes, fm Warrham for Norfolk; Melville, Cozzens, fm Washington, N. C. for Boston; Anti, Ambury, fm Camden.  
WEDNESDAY, April 24.  
Brig New England, Fleet, fm Matanzas for Providence.  
Sch'r Buva Vista, Potter, fm Philadelphia for Dighton; Eliza Warren, Chadsey, fm Wilmington for Mystic; Henry Gibbs, Brown, fm New Bedford for New York; Pennsylvania, Endicott, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Benj. Baker, Fanning, fm Boston for Virginia; Telegraph, Freeman, fm Boston for New York; Mary Miller, Wilcox, fm do for Philadelphia; 'Anstrut', Gandy, fm Providence for do; Banner, Gandy, fm do for Philadelphia; Joseph Warren, Prishy, fm do for New York; Daniel Barker, Rathburn, fm do for Block Island; Trawl, Gibbs, fm Providence for do; Harvest, Presby, fm Taunton for New York; Indiana, Hoffman, fm Providence for Philadelphia.  
Sloop J. D. Fish, Miller, fm Fall River for New York.

THURSDAY, April 25.

Sch'r Justice, —, fm North Carolina for Dighton; Emily C. Horton, Gandy, fm Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, April 26.  
Sch'r Cincinnati, Ramsey, fm Providence for Ellsworth; Mary, Kelley, fm Connecticut River for Yarmouth; Marion, Ellis, fm Washington N. C. Sloop Charles, Rhodes, fm Providence for New York; Virginia, Davis, fm Fall River for Virginia.

MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Havana 8th, brig Random, Burdick, from Mobile.  
Sailed from Matanzas 14th, brig John Balch, Melville, for Boston.  
Brig Confidence, Babcock, was in port at Havana, the 14th.  
Ship Hector, at Warren, reports the ship Wm. Lee, of this port with 8000 p.  
Spoke July 31, ship Geo. Champlin, Swain, of this port, with 40 sp since leaving Sydney.  
Brig Good Hope, Nichols, sailed from Cienfuegos 3d inst., for New York.

"The most useful sign in the world is a Newspaper.—Advertise your business, if you would draw custom."

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

—IN THE—

United States,

No 99 BOWERY,

5 LARGE SHOW ROOMS,

Hiram Anderson's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Families and Housekeepers Furnished at Wholesale Prices.

—LIST OF PRICES—

English Three Ply Carpet, 7s to 9s,  
do Double Superfine, 8s,  
Double Ingrain Carpet, 6s,  
Superfine Ingrain do 4s,  
Common Carpets, 1s and 6d,  
Stair do 3s and 6d,  
Brussels Stair, 6s and 8s,  
Stair Rods, 6s and 8d,  
Adeleids Mats, 6s and 8s,  
Large Tufted Rugs, 2s,  
do Axminster, 4s,  
Door Mats, 4s and 6s,  
Table Covers, 8s, 12s, and 20s.  
English Floor Oil Cloths, 3 feet to 24 feet wide,  
3s, 4s, and 8s per yard.  
English Druggists, 3s, 6d, and 6s,  
Druggists, 4 yards wide,  
Window Shades, 8s to 40s.  
HIRAM ANDERSON,  
No. 99, Bowery, N. York.  
March 9, 1850—6m.2d3dp.

TO LET

A CONVENIENT STABLE, with two lots in a good repair. Immediate possession given. Apply to H. SESSIONS.  
April 27.

Chinese Nutmegs.

3 THOUSAND pounds of prime NUTMEGS, just received fromanton, and for sale at a very low price, wholesale and retail, by  
NEWTON BROTHERS.  
Newport, April 27.

TABLE COVERS, CARPETS, COUNTERPAINS AND

BLANKETS—CLEANSED.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will cleanse in the best manner, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen, Carpets, Counterpanes, Blankets, Table Covers, &c., &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above, may leave their articles at the store of EDWARD STANHOPE, in Broad street; or by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished. All favors thankfully received.  
THOMAS GOULD.  
Portsmouth, April 27, 1850.—6m.

COMMISSIONER'S & ADMINISTRATOR'S

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of  
WILLIAM H. FRIEND,  
late of Newport, R. I. dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, against said estate, and that we will meet at the store of Thomas T. Carr, on the second Mondays of August, September and October, 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims.  
PETER P. REMINGTON,  
JAMES LAWTON,  
THOMAS T. CARR, Comm'rs.  
Newport, April 1st, 1850.  
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
LORENDA FRIEND, Executrix.

Thomas Coggeshall,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

DEALER IN—

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, POTASH &c, &c.

SASHES & BLINDS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE OLD

STAND, 109 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

April 27, 1850.

REMOVAL.

R. J. TAYLOR has removed to the OLD

STAND, No. 102 Thames street.

Newport, April 27, 1850.

FOR SALE

ABOUT 1000 bbls. of sap-drawn OIL CASKS,

A and 50 bbls. in Shooks. Also, 100 bushels

of CLEAN SEED BARLEY. For terms apply

to JOHN J. ALLEN, in Newport, or to ROBERT

ALLEN, New Bedford, Mass.

March 30, 1850.

BONNETS.

A GREAT VARIETY of new and fashionable

BONNETS, consisting of

TULIP BRAID CHINA PEARL,

MILAN EDGE, QUEEN'S BRAID,

&c, &c.

—ALSO—

SHAWLS & RIBBONS,

with various other new Goods, just received and

for sale at the lowest prices, at

JAMES HAMMOND'S,

Newport, April 20.

TO LET,

THE STORE No. 1. Hammond's Block, now

occupied by R. J. Taylor; possession given

on the 1st of May. Also, the Store adjoining

formerly occupied by John T. Stanhope. Said

Stores are centrally located, and are excellent

stands for any kind of business. For particulars,

see, enquire of  
April 20—6m

ZENAS L. HAMMOND.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, Guardian of the person and estate of  
HANNAH P. SIMMONS,  
of Little Compton, (a Lunatic,) and given bond according to law. He therefore calls upon all persons having demands against said Hannah P. Simmons, to exhibit the same to him, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment to  
JOHN CHURCH, Guardian.  
Little Compton, April 8, 1850.—6w.\*

Court of Probate, Middletown, April 15, 1850.

AN instrument in writing dated February 13, 1849, purporting to be the last will and testament of

HANNH ALBTO,

late of Middletown, single woman, dec., wherein

Arnold Albto, is named as Executor thereof, was

presented to this Court for Probate and Letters

testamentary thereon.

It is ordered that the same be received, and the

consideration thereof be referred to a Court of

Probate to be held at the Town House in

Middletown, on the third Monday of May next,

at 1 o'clock P. M., and that previous notice be

given by publishing a copy of this order, three

months from the date hereof, for all persons

interested in the Probate of said instrument

to appear at said time, if they see fit, and be

heard.  
A true copy—witness,

JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

At a special Court of Probate, holden at Little

Compton April 17, 1850.

APPLICATION is made for the appointment

of an administrator on the estate of

late of Little Compton, dec.

On the foregoing, it is ordered, that the same

be received, and the subject of appointing an Ad-

ministrator on said estate, deferred to a Court of

Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little

Compton, on Monday the 15th day of May next,

at 1 o'clock P. M., and that public notice of the

same be given, by inserting a copy of this applica-

tion and order of Court thereon, in the

Newport Mercury, for three successive weeks, that

all persons interested therein may appear and be

heard.  
Witness,

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

ONE ROW, No. 2.

THE subscriber would inform his friends

and the public in general, that he has just

received his Spring supply of HATS and CAPS,

consisting of Beaver, Noddy, Mole-skin, and Silk

Hats. Also, a large assortment of Children's Hats

and Caps, consisting of Drab and Black Beaver



